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By failing to consider this possibility one solution of the problem considered is lost, that is $s = \rho$, giving in the map circles of latitude passing through one point.

JAMES K. WHITTEMORE.

Lezioni di Calcolo Infinitesimale dettata nella R. Università di Bologna e redatte per uso degli studenti. S. PINCHERLE. Seconda edizione riveduta. Bologna, N. Zanichelli, 1920. 8vo. 8 + 785 pp. Price 40 lire.

Translation of an extract from the "avvertenza alla seconda edizione": "The lectures on the infinitesimal calculus which I gave to the press at the end of 1915, not without fear and trembling, have won favor, beyond all expectations, with the mathematical public, so that the call for a new edition came too soon to permit those modifications and additions that I had in mind to introduce.

"The second edition differs from the first only by slight changes, and only those parts have been retouched in which greater clarity or precision of statement seemed to me necessary."

Contents—Introduction, 1–50; Section first: Differential calculus, 51–302; Section second: Integral calculus, 303–484; Section third: Geometrical applications of infinitesimal calculus, 485–630; Section fourth: Differential equations, 631–764. There is a 14-page alphabetical index.

Leçons de Géométrie Supérieure. Par E. VESSIOT. Edition revue et augmentée. Avec une préface de M. G. Koenigs. Paris, J. Hermann, 1919. 10 + 376 pp. Price 30 francs.

Preface by E. Vessiot: "La première édition de ces leçons autographiée [1906], ayant été rapidement épuisée, j'ai accepté l'offre de réimpression que m'a faite M. Hermann. Les fautes d'impression avaient été corrigées par M. Anzemberger en vue de cette réédition. J'ai revu et amélioré la rédaction; et j'y ai fait des additions importantes. . . ."

Contents—I: Révision des points essentiels de la théorie des courbes gauches et des surfaces développables, 1–18; II: Surfaces, 19–34; III: Etude des éléments fondamentaux des courbes d'une surface, 35–60; IV: Les six invariants, La courbure totale, 61–81; V: Surfaces réglées, 82–120; VI: Congruences de droites, 121–160; VII: Congruences de normales, 161–189; VIII: Les congruences de droites et les correspondances entre deux surfaces, 190–237; IX: Les complexes de droites et les équations aux dérivées partielles du premier ordre, 238–268; X: Complexes linéaires, 269–292; XI: Transformations de contact, Transformations dualistiques, Transformations de Sophus Lie, changeant les droites en sphères, 293–315; XII: Systèmes triple orthogonaux, 316–325; XIII: Congruences de sphères et systèmes cycliques, 326–354; Exercices, 355–371.

Physical Bases of Ballistic Table Computations. Ordnance Textbook. [By Professor A. A. BENNETT.] (War Department, Document 972). Washington, Government Printing Office, 1920. 4to. 17 pp.

This monograph constitutes Part I of the Introduction of New Ballistic Tables being prepared by the Ordnance Department.

Quotation from 'Prefatory Remarks': "These new tables for exterior ballistics . . . were designed and supervised by the author of this introduction. The circumstances demanding their construction will not be reviewed in this part, nor will any account be given here of their form and content, nor of the technique and special devices used in their computation. It is only the physical facts and theories upon which these tables are founded that will here be treated, and even the history of these theories will be left with little more than mention.

"The matter treated here is qualitative rather than quantitative. The methods of numerical integration used in computing the trajectories, while in themselves only methods of approximation, are capable of giving results with any preassigned degree of accuracy, and as used yield vastly more precise figures than justified by the physical data available or the physical assumptions employed. This precision is obtained, however, at no extravagant sacrifice of labor, and secures results which are conveniently regular. Less accurate methods hitherto in vogue are now insufficient. The total number of physical factors in the problems of exterior ballistics is practically infinite. The elimination of all but a few is justified only by careful quantitative